The Compiler.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1861.

Save me from my Friends!—Mr. LINCOLN is now undergoing a most harassing belea-guerment. He is pestered to distraction, while our great confederacy is in the very throes of dissolution, by hordes of office seekers, who care more for personal advancement than for the country.

☞It is stated by one of our cotemporaries that there were one thousand and seventy-five applicants for the twenty appointments which Governor Curtin has recently made, and this is but a slight indication of the tremendous pressure which may be expected after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

☞It is said that three of the Pennsylvania Commissioners to the Peace Congress —Hon. Thomas E. Franklin, of Lancaster, Hon. Wm. McKennan, of Washington, and Ex-Gov. Pollock—are honestly exerting themselves to come to terms with the Commissioners of the Border States. If true, full credit should be awarded them for the act. From Wilmot nothing for good is to be expected.

☞The Lincoln men of the Senate on Tuesday exhibited their hostility to any measures of conciliation by voting, with two exceptions, against Mr. Bigler's motion to extend to the Peace Commissioners the courtesy of admission to the privileged seats on the floor.

The People for Compromise!—Hon. JAMES T. HALE, (Republican,) of the Centre Congressional district, in this State, was handsomely sustained in his efforts to effect an honorable compromise, and endorsed by his constituents, a few days ago, at Bellefonte, the resolution embodying this sentiment being passed by a *vote of* SIX HUNDRED *to twenty-five.*

☞Mr. KILLINGER, (Republican,) the Representative in Congress of the Lebanon district, in this State, in a recent speech, gave his party this solemn warning:

"Any party that sets itself up obstinately against any and all propositions which make for peace, will go down before the indignation of an aroused people. It is the duty of Republicans to give such propositions a candid consideration. Not to do so is virtually to disband the Republican organization in Pennsylvania, whatever may be its fate elsewhere."

He already sees the coming political storm. Let the Abolitionists hereabouts give heed to his counsel.

☞Mr. KELLOG, Republican, of Illinois, recently introduced, in the House at Washington, a proposition for compromise, similar to that of the Border States. For this effort at reconciliation, the New York *Tribune* reads him out of the party. But as THE PEOPLE are with him, he can very well endure the displeasure of the *Tribune* and its equally Abolitionized satellites, "Stand firm," Mr. Kellog!

☞In a debate in the United States Senate, on Monday last, that arch Abolitionist, HALE, declared that "the first thing they would do at the north, should war occur, would be *to hang the northern traitors.*"—The Abolitionists would find it no inconsiderable job to hang the northern Democrats and conservative Republicans who are opposed to civil war—a war among brothers. The supply of hemp might run out before they got through with it.

☞We understand that a petition in opposition to the Crittenden Compromise was circulated among the *radical* Republicans in this place last week, and no doubt signed by a majority of them. The movement may yet "return to plague the inventor." The "responsibility" may prove "awful."

☞GEORGE WASHINGTON was no radical. He passed to his grave the embodiment of patriotic conservatism, and, when he died, the halo that made his memory resplendent and enduring was the mellow radiance reflected from his calm, prudent, and conciliatory course.

England and France.—It is confidently asserted by Washington letter writers that the British and French Governments will recognize the Southern Confederacy when formed. In such event, an attempt to "coerce" the Southern States would inevitably lead to a war with fifteen Southern States, and also with England and France.

Free Negroes.—Sixty free negroes from North Carolina, bound North, passed through Maryland the other day. Cause: the Southern secession excitement. We may expect hundreds and thousands of such visitors before long. Let our Abolition philanthropists make their arrangements accordingly.

☞In the State Senate, a few days since, Mr. Irish presented the petition of "30,000 disfranchised colored citizens," praying to be restored to the rights guarantied to them under the constitution prior to 1838. In short, they want to "kill" the votes of "30,000" white men at the polls!

Massachusetts Impertinence Rebuked.—The Aid to Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, is in Washington, and called on Lt. General Scott, it is understood, to tender to him in the name of Gov. Andrews the services of the Massachusetts militia. General Scott listened to the proffer, and then replied that the Government needed no volunteers, *and if needed, Massachusetts would not be called upon.*

Four Governors in Four Months.—It is a singular fact that Indiana has had four Governors since the 1st of October. Gov. Willard died on the 3d of that month, when Lieutenant Governor Hammond became Governor. He served till January 14, when Governor Lane was inaugurated. Gov. Lane served five days, when he was elected to the United States Senate, and was superseded by Lieutenant Governor Morton.

☞Mr. Lincoln will leave Springfield for Washington on Wednesday next.

EDWARD EVERETT.

In a letter written by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, to the great Union meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, he says:

The crisis is one of greater danger and importance than has ever before existed.—Six States have declared their separation from the Union, and the withdrawal of the seventh is a probable event. The course of the remaining Southern States will be decided in a few days. They are under opposing influences. A strong conservative sentiment binds them to the Union, a natural sympathy with the seceding States draws them in an opposite direction.

If they adhere to the Union there will be no insuperable difficulty in winning back the sister States, which have temporarily withdrawn from us, but if the border States are drawn into the southern confederacy the fate of the country is sealed. Instead of that palmy prosperity which has made us for two generations the envy of the civilized world, we shall plunge into the road to ruin. We must look forward to collision at home—fierce, bloody, deadly collision—not alone between the two great sections of the country, but between neighboring States—town and country, and embittered parties in the same city—and abroad we must submit to the loss of the rank we have hitherto sustained among the family of nations. Human nature is the same in all ages, and the future, now impending over our once happy country, may be read in the mournful history of the Grecian and Italian republics, and in the terrific annals of the French revolution. To expect to hold fifteen States in the Union by force is preposterous. The idea of a civil war, accompanied as it would be, by a servile insurrection, is too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. If our sister States must leave us, in the name of Heaven let them go in peace.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

In a speech made in Congress, on Tuesday week, Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS said:

"Rather than give concessions to rebels, *I would see the Government shattered into ten thousand atoms!*"

Upon this the Lancaster *Intelligencer* very properly remarks: "It is just such language as this, and by such threats as these, that the South has been goaded on to desperation, and the country brought to the very verge of ruin. But Mr. STEVENS is not speaking the sentiments of his constituents. A large majority of the people of Lancaster county are sincerely devoted to the Union, and are willing to make all honorable concessions and compromises in order that our National difficulties may be healed, and the country again restored to its former prosperity."

At a meeting of the Constitutional Union party of Lancaster, on Saturday evening week, the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we repudiate the position of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, our representative in Congress, who "rather than give concessions to rebels, would see the Government shattered into ten thousand atoms;" that we denounce his sentiments and course as unworthy a representative of our great county, in which they will certainly not find a majority response.

Resolved, That we endorse the eminently conservative tone of the speeches of such men as Crittenden, Bigler, Johnson, Clemens, Harris, Cameron and Kellog, considering them, as we do, eminently calculated to perpetuate a friendly intercourse between belligerent sections of our country, and to eventually effectuate a settlement.

Resolved, That the compromise as proposed by Mr. Crittenden presents the true solution to the problem of farther Constitutional existence, and moreover meets with our hearty concurrence.

A petition *with over a thousand signatures*, obtained in the city of Lancaster alone, in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, has been forwarded to Washington. A thousand more names could be obtained there, should it be necessary. Men of all parties cordially endorse the measure.

A Conservative Republican.

Mr. HACKER, a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia and chairman of the Committee on Finance of that body, a leading member of the Republican party, was in Washington a few days since, and unhesitatingly asserted the belief that nine men out of ten in the Republican party are in favor of the Crittenden proposition entire, in order to adjust our national troubles.—Such news as this must grate harshly upon the nerves of the *Star* Abolitionists.

☞The *radical* wing of the Republican party, combining a large majority of its leaders but not of its people, are doing all they can to thwart the efforts of patriotic men for a peaceful settlement of the country's difficulties. These radicals are headed by the N. Y. *Tribune*, and backed up by a host of lesser lights—such as the *Star*, for instance. But we occasionally find an "offset" to their base doings within their own party, and as such we mention the speech of Col. AUSTIN, a Republican member of the Legislature from Fulton county, who said, in the House, a few days ago, that he was in favor of the Border States Proposition and for the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise line. He also expressed himself in favor of the repeal of such portions of 95th and 96th sections of the Penal Code as are thought to conflict with the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. "A majority of the people of this county, we suppose," remarks the Fulton *Republican*, "hold similar views upon the same question." No doubt of it. And the same may be said of the State—the Abolition journals to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Crittenden presented the petition of certain citizens of Massachusetts in favor of his compromise resolutions.

Mr. Ten Eyck presented six petitions of citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to stand by the constitution.

Messrs. Dixon and Bigler presented petitions in favor of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. One of the petitions presented by Mr. Bigler was from a fire company of Lancaster, Pa., organized before the adoption of the constitution, and printed on a large American flag.

Mr. Foster presented a petition numerously signed in favor of the border States resolutions.

Mr. Fessenden presented the petition of certain citizens of Maine praying that something be done to save the Union.

In the House, Mr. Florence presented a memorial signed by 2,000 citizens of Pennsylvania, *who had voted for Abraham Lincoln, praying for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.*

☞Gen. Scott dined with the President on Saturday week, which is a sufficient answer to the rumors of their disagreement.

☞The President has sent to the Senate the name of George McHenry, of Pennsylvania, as consul to Liverpool.

"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT!"

The Reaction in Pennsylvania—Over Seven Hundred Majority Against the Republicans in Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Feb. 6.—The municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket by over seven hundred majority. The majority for George Sanderson, Dem., for Mayor, last year, over Thomas H. Burrows, Rep., was 209. His majority now over Wiley, Rep., is 721—a Democratic gain of 511.—John Myers, Dem., is elected high constable by a like majority. The Democrats carry every ward in the city, electing all their councilmen, &c. In November last Lincoln carried the city by about 800 majority, so that they have since then sustained a loss of over 1,500 votes in this city alone.

New York Municipal Elections.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 5.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected at the charter election in Palmyra yesterday, by from 30 to 40 majority.

BINGHAMPTON, Feb. 5.—At the charter election D. D. Benton, Democrat, was elected president over Robinson, Republican, by 100 majority. Four Democratic and two Republican aldermen were elected. Thirty-four guns were fired by the Democrats over their victory.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN NEW YORK.

The Legislature of New York has elected IRA HARRIS to succeed Mr. SEWARD in the United States Senate. It will be gratifying to all conservative men in the country to know that HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, was a candidate, and that he was beaten by the Republican caucus. GREELEY represented the raidical wing of his party, and the whole influence of Seward, Weed, and the more conservative wing, was exerted to accomplish his defeat. They put forward Mr. EVARTS as their favorite candidate, but finding that his nomination could not be effected, combined their forces with those of Judge HARRIS, and thereby accomplished the overthrow of GREELEY.

Of course, this war of the factions will widen the breach between the Seward and Greeley sections of the Republican party.—Greeley has the *Tribune* on his side, which, of itself, is a great power. Seward, who is to occupy the first place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, has the advantage of position, which he knows how to use with effect.—The amazing energy and zeal displayed by the *Tribune* to prevent an amicable settlement of the difficulties distracting the country, and to consolidate the whole Republican party in opposition to compromise of any sort, was undoubtedly prompted by the desire to thwart the policy of Weed, Seward's first lieutenant, who has declared in favor of an adjustment, and at the same time to promote the personal elevation of Greeley, by attracting to his standard the entire body of radical or abolitionized Republicans.—This movement, however, has failed. Greeley is defeated. Seward and Weed came out of the hard fought battle victors.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE PEACE EMBASSY.

The selection of Commissioners made by Governor CURTIN, to represent Pennsylvania in the Washington Convention, is characterized by anything else than liberality, good judgment, and fairness. If he be really desirous of bringing about peace and harmony to our distracted country, and especially of conciliating the border Slave States, he should not have confined his selections entirely to his own party, as he has done, and especially should he have been careful not to send the notorious DAVID WILMOT on a mission of peace, than whom no man in our Commonwealth is more obnoxious to the Southern people. If, instead of WILMOT, Governor PACKER or JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, or both, had been named, there would have been some show of fairness, and it would have indicated a better spirit; but he has entirely ignored the Democratic party in his selections, and has sent at least one of the most rabid Abolitionists in the State, for the purpose, we suppose, (for we can conceive of no other motive,) of insulting our brethren south of Mason & Dixon's line.—This man WILMOT, more than any other individual in the United States, is the cause of all the troubles which have grown out of the slavery agitation; and the idea of sending him as a peace maker, at this time, is supremely ridiculous, if not wicked and insane! Surely Governor CURTIN is not so elated with his elevation to power, as to consider himself the Chief Magistrate of a party and not of the whole people of the Commonwealth; and yet his conduct in the appointment of peace commissioners would seem to justify the inference.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

NO COMPROMISE.

The Republican leaders (not the masses of that party, for we believe they are honestly in favor of every reasonable compromise to save the Union,) are afraid to go before the people with the issue of compromise or no compromise to save the country from civil war. They dare not submit this question—upon which the existence of the Union depends—to the decision of a popular verdict. These leaders have got the power, and they are determined not to risk it again in the hands of the people. Hear what the Pittsburg *Gazette* (the leading Republican organ in Western Pennsylvania) says in reference to the conservative remarks of Senator CAMERON:

"NO COMPROMISE.—We enter here, as promptly as we can, OUR DECIDED AND EMPHATIC DISSENT TO THE GROUND TAKEN BY SENATOR CAMERON, on Monday, IN FAVOR OF THE CRITTENDEN-BIGLER COMPROMISE. We are unyieldingly opposed to *all efforts at compromise*, under existing circumstances, come from what quarter they may."

Abolitionism is becoming bolder.

☞*Petitions from New York City alone* in favor of the Crittenden compromise, with over *sixty-three thousand* signatures, have been presented to Congress!

"Really there is very little to yield on either side, the difference being but little more than an abstraction, when we come to analyze the matter carefully."—*Sentinel.*

☞And yet rather than yield this "little" of an "abstraction," Republicans in and out of Congress urge coercion and bloodshed, the certain forerunners of individual and national ruin!

☞Mayor Barrett, of Washington, states that, after the closest inquiry, he can find no foundation for the rumors of a conspiracy to take the capital and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS AND CONCESSIONS.

Our national difficulties could be settled in twenty-four hours if the Republicans would agree to abide by the Constitution of the United States in all its provisions, as interpreted by the Supreme Court. The most ultra Southern States ask nothing more than this. We hear a great deal of bluster about the exorbitant demands of the South. Republicans tell us that it would be degrading to the North to yield to them; and yet, these demands embrace nothing more than the South is entitled to under a judicial construction of the Constitution.

The first demand of the South is, that the provision of the Constitution requiring the return of fugitives from labor shall be faithfully executed, and that all State laws which embarass, conflict with, retard, or obstruct the peaceful enforcement of the fugitive slave law shall be repealed. There is nothing unreasonable in this demand.—*The South has a right to its runaway slaves*, and the North has no right to protect them from capture.

The second demand of the South is in reference to the territories. The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that slaves are property, and that the citizens of the Southern States have the right to take such property into the common territories and hold it there until excluded by the authority of a State Constitution, the Southern States, interested in slave property, ask that this decision be respected and enforced as all other decisions of the Supreme Court are respected and enforced. This is the sum and substance of their demands.

But, for the purpose of reconciling difficulties, the Southern States now loyal to the Union, propose to yield the right to take their property into a portion of the common territory, provided their right to the remainder is recognized. This is substantially the offer made by the Crittenden resolutions. They involve concessions on both sides. The South concedes a portion of what the Supreme Court has determined to be their right. The North yields its pretensions to exclude slavery south of 36° 30′, which supreme judicial authority has decided it has no right to do. And yet, the Republicans grumble at this proposition, as if it sought to extort enormous concessions from *them*. The concessions are principally the other way.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞The Virginia election, on Monday last, resulted in the election of a large majority of "Union" men. Ex-Gov. Wise is elected. John Minor Botts is defeated.—The Republicans of the North, who are firing guns in honor of the success of the "Union" party in Virginia, have, beyond a doubt, wasted their powder, which they should have preserved for purposes of coercion, if they really intend to inaugurate a civil war. The Richmond Whig, of Thursday, a warm Union paper—not a northern Republican, Chicago-platform Union paper, however—in giving a list of the members elect, as far as ascertained, remarks.

"We refrain from any classification of the members elect in the following list—embracing more than half of the convention—but may remark that, probably, nine-tenths of them cordially approve of the *final effort* to restore the Union and the constitution, in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the republic, now progressing at Washington. Unconditional 'unionists' and extremists on the other side, will constitute very small proportions of the Convention."

The Richmond Enquirer also says:

"The secessionists *per se*, the uncompromising, unconditional secessionists, will number about thirty—the remaining delegates are men who will promptly adopt a secession ordinance when satisfied that proper guaranties cannot and will not be given in the present Union. The condition upon which the convention will consent for Virginia to remain in the Union will be the adoption of such guaranties as will secure her rights, and *bring back the seceded States.*—While Virginia cannot remain in the Union without the seceded States, she will, before seceding, exhaust every effort to bring back seceded States upon proper guaranties of their rights. * * * Nineteen-twentieths of the delegates elect to the convention will require equality and safety in the Union, or seek independence out of it. Not ten unconditional Unionists have been elected.—The term 'Union,' by which the delegates elect are designated, is calculated to convey a very erroneous impression of the character of the convention.

"More than two-thirds of the convention are resistants, who are restained from advocating immediate and unconditional resistance by a desire to unite the whole people of Virginia. *Some of these gentlemen are* designated as Union, because elected over gentlemen who desire immediate disunion, without any effort at adjustment. The *submissionists* have met with a defeat signal and overwhelming in Virginia. Resistance has triumphed in Virginia; and unless a speedy adjustment is effected, and the seceding States induced to return, Virginia will strike an effectual blow before the 4th of March."

The Richmond Dispatch takes a similar view of the result.

Are the Democracy Ready for War?

We doubt it. Black Republicans may howl "traitor" over this as much as they please, It is they who are the "traitors." They have ruined the country and dissolved the Union, and now they ask the Democrats to fight their battles. Always, heretofore, its enemies in every war in which the country has been engaged, they are now again the enemies of the country in clamoring *for* war. It is the first war they have ever approved of, and if this was a war for the maintenance of the honor or the rights of the country, they would denounce it as heartily as is their wont in such cases.—However much others may rejoice over the prospect of imbruing their hands in the blood of their brethren, we are not ready and we never will be ready in such a cause as this, to join an invading army against those who have done us no wrong, and whose only crime is a demand for their rights.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

"We believe that nine out of ten of the citizens of Adams county, and we think of Pennsylvania, are for a fair and honorable compromise."—*Sentinel.*

☞Right, Mr. *Sentinel*, the Abolition rant of the *Star* to the contrary notwithstanding.

The National Hotel Poison.—It is stated that Dr. Geo. Seymour, Litchfield, Ct., died on the 29th ult. from the effects of the National Hotel disease at Washington, contracted nearly four years since.

"We believe it is the duty of every good citizen to lend his influence to hold together our glorious Union; and we would regret to see any press or individual aiding to make the breach wider."—*Sentinel.*

☞"Hit 'em ag'in!"

☞Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief, but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact, the whole system. Until Dr. Greene discovered the Oxygenated Bitters, medical science had exhausted itself in vain attempts to cure this disease.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

On Monday last, in response to the call of Virginia, the delegates appointed from a number of the free and slave States assembled in Washington city, to consult on the affairs of the country. The "Virginia Proposition," under which the convention originated, is embodied in the following resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State.

Whereas it is the deliberate opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia, that unless the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of this confederacy shall be satisfactorily adjusted, a dissolution of the Union is inevitable; and the General Assembly, representing the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, is desirous of employing every reasonable means to avert so dire a calamity, and determined to make a final effort to restore the Union and the constitution, in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the republic. Therefore—

Resolved, That on behalf of the commonwealth of Virginia, an invitation is hereby extended to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint commissioners, to meet, on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and, if practicable, agree upon some suitable adjustment.

Resolved, That five commissioners be appointed by the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to repair to the city of Washington on the day designated in the foregoing resolution, to meet such commissioners, as may be appointed by any of the States, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That if said commissioners, after full and free conference, shall agree upon any plan of adjustment requiring amendments of the federal constitution, for the further security of the rights of the people of the slaveholding States, they may be requested to communicate the proposed amendments to Congress, for the purpose of having the same submitted by that body, according to the forms of the constitution, to the several States for ratification.

Resolved, That if said commissioners cannot agree on such adjustment—or, if agreeing, Congress shall refuse to submit for ratification such amendments as may be proposed—then the commissioners of this State shall immediately communicate the result to the executive of this commonwealth, to be laid by him laid before the Convention of the people of Virginia and the General Assembly.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forthwith telegraphed to the executives of the several States.

The Legislature also passed resolutions accepting the Crittenden resolutions, with the amendment extending its provisions to every Territory hereafter to be acquired, as a basis of compromise acceptable to the people of Virginia.

Hon. S. C. Wright, of Ohio, was made temporary chairman. The Convention resolved to sit with closed doors.

TUESDAY.—It was resolved to continue the entire session with closed doors, excluding both the press and the public.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley.

Several additional delegations, including those from New York, were present.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of Ex-President Tyler as president.

Mr. Tyler, on being conducted to the chair, addressed the conference at some length, and took ground, it is reported, that concessions from the North to the South, were absolutely necessary. He further declared that immediate action on the part of the conference was required, in view of the threatening dangers to the country, and invoked concert, concession, and harmony in all their important deliberations.

The convention remained in secret session about two hours, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Selden, of Va., urged that the Conference proceed at once to the consideration of the business for which they had convened, and proposed to take up for consideration the Crittenden resolutions.—This was opposed by several Republicans and after debate the subject was postponed until next day.

A number of Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature, and others of the same party, are here urging their representatives not to agree to any compromise which would compromise the principles of the party.

THURSDAY.—The commissioners to the Peace Conference paid a visit to President Buchanan, with whom they spent an hour in friendly conversation. They were in session but a short time, and took no action, as the business committee were not ready to report. This Committee was appointed on Wednesday, on the motion of ex-Secretary Guthrie, of Kentucky. It consists of one member from each State represented, and are instructed to report some plan likely to lead to an adjustment.

"Thirty-Six Thirty."

The reader who is curious to know exactly where runs this oft-mentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by taking the map and tracing it as follows: It commences at the point on the Atlantic coast where the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina commences; along the line dividing those States; along the line between Tennessee and Kentucky; along the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas; thence through the Territory of the Cherokee Nation, through New Mexico, striking the Eastern boundary of the State of California a short distance south of the middle, striking the Pacific a short distance south of Monterey bay. On the south of that line there are about 300,000 square miles of territory, including Indian reservations, while on the north there are about 1,300,0000 square miles.

Yet this is the compromise, in regard to the Territories, which the Republicans in Congress have steadily opposed.

The United States Senator from New York.—A letter from New York says:

The nomination of Ira Harris as United States Senator in Mr. Seward's place, by the Republican caucus, at Albany, is a terrible disappointment to Horace Greeley and his friends, and the disappointment finds free and audible expression. It was supposed that it was the desire of the President elect to have his political friends in the Legislature make Mr. Greeley Senator, in acknowledgment of Mr. G.'s services on behalf of Mr. Lincoln at Chicago, but the Weed influence, aided by that portion of the Republican party who are in favor of conciliation and compromise, carried the day. Mr. Greeley led on several ballots, and was finally defeated by the friends of all other candidates uniting on Judge Harris.

Judge Harris, who may be considered as virtually elected to succeed Mr. Seward, was a conservative whig before the formation of the Republican party, and entertains conciliatory views.

☞Mr. SEWARD, one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, and who is to be Lincoln's Secretary of State, says "that the question of slavery is not now taken into account. We are to save the Union first, and will then save all that is worth saving."

The *Star* says—"no sacrifice of honor or *principle!*"

☞In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin, the Louisiana Senators, announced the secession of their State, and withdrew from the Senate. Mr. Benjamin delivered an affecting farewell address.

Local Items.

HARD UP—PAY UP.—We would earnestly and urgently appeal to subscribers and advertisers for money. Many are indebted to us for years, and it is time they should pay us for our services. If our friends in arrears would but reflect, they would see how unjustly they have dealt with us. Although to each one the amount may appear small, and little use to us, yet when hundreds are added together, they would make a handsome sum, which would be of great benefit to us in these "hard times." Subscribers in the country can send us one, two or three years' subscription by mail, and a receipt will be forwarded. Let us see who shall be the first to respond to this call.

DEEDS—Common, (single and double acknowledgment,) Administrators', Executors' and Administrators' with the Will Annexed, printed on first class paper, can always be had at the *Compiler* office. Also, Attorneys', Justices' and Constables' Blanks, of all kinds; Common and Judgment Bonds and Sale Notes.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic Committee of Adams county met at WILL's Hotel, in this place, on Saturday last. JACOB BRINKERHOFF in the Chair and THEODORE TAUGHINBAUGH appointed Secretary. H. J. STABLE was chosen as one of the Senatorial Delegates for this district, and JOSEPH L. SHORB, Esq., Dr. D. S. PEFFER and Capt. FREDERICK DIEHL Representative Delegates to the State Convention.

☞The Mummasburg Mutual Fire Protection Society, on the 14th of January, elected the following Directors, for the present year:

Jesse D. Newman, Mountjoy; Jacob E. Miller, Mountpleasant; Barnet Myers, Menallen; Tobias Boyer, Burkhart Wert, John Eicholtz, William S. Hamilton, and Jacob Wisler, Butler; Peter Shull, John Throne, Benjamin Deardorff, and George Throne, Franklin.

On the 2d inst. the Board organized as follows: President, Benjamin Deardorff; Vice President, Wm. S. Hamilton; Secretary, Jacob Eicholtz; Treasurer, George Throne; Executive Committee, William S. Hamilton, Jacob Wisler and John Throne. The Executive Committee meets on the first Saturday of every month, at the Secretary's office, in Mummasburg.

☞At a sale of stocks belonging to the estate of John Swope, deceased, of Hanover, a few days ago, five shares of stock in the Bank of Gettysburg were sold at $63 50 per share—par value $50. This shows the excellent credit of our Institution. Edgar Slagle was the purchaser.

☞There was a wonderful excitement at Hanover a few days ago, about a box of muskets which had been delivered at Jefferson station, on the line of the railroad, and all sorts of stories were soon afloat.—*The excitement got to such a pitch, that the* box was opened, and it was discovered that the horrible death-dealing muskets were only—County Maps!

☞Snakes, like men, are sometimes deceived by the "signs of the times." There was a very mild and pleasant day last month (the 19th.) and a large black snake, foolishly imagining that spring had arrived, came out of his winter quarters on the farm of Mr. Solomon Swartz, of Conowago township, but he soon found his mistake, as a son of Mr. Swartz quickly despatched him. He was upwards of *five feet* in length, and an ugly customer.—*Sentinel.*

☞We have received the first number of a weekly paper, entitled the "Hanover Citizen," just started at Hanover, by F. M. BACHMAN, Esq. The paper is printed on new type, presents a very neat appearance, and displays considerable ability in its editorial department. It advocates the principles of the Democratic party, which the editor very properly says, "are those best calculated to promote the happiness of the people, preserve the union of the States, and transmit our governmental blessings down, unimpaired, to the latest posterity."

Texas Secession.—Advices from Galveston to the 5th have been received. The ordinance of secession was passed on the 1st, there being only 7 negative votes. It is to be submitted to the vote of the people on the 23d, and if adopted is to go into effect on the 2d of March. General Houston recognizes the convention called by the people, declares his attachment to the South, and expresses a desire to join a southern confederacy, and *if one is not formed, hopes* Texas will form a republic. The secession news caused great excitement in Northern Texas.

North Carolina.—Raleigh, Feb. 6.—The military bill passed the House to-day. It provides for arming the volunteers, and thoroughly re-organizing the militia.—Stronger hopes are now entertained here of a settlement of federal difficulties, and conservative men are more confident, but everybody is for a full and final settlement or separation.

☞There is a bill before the Legislature making it unlawful for any one to practice medicine without having graduated or been licensed by some chartered institution, under a penalty of $300—one-half to go to the informer.

☞It is stated that from the free States alone petitions containing the names of *three hundred thousand citizens* have been received in both Houses of Congress, urging an arrangement on the basis of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions. What is the response? "Stand firm!" "No compromises—no concessions!"

☞The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated $100,000 to equip and fit out volunteers, showing more alacrity than was displayed during the Mexican war, and a great deal more than in the war of 1812, when her State authorities took ground against the country, and thus afforded "aid and comfort" to England.

☞At Hanover, in New Hampshire, on Wednesday, the thermometer indicated 32 degrees below zero. Snow deep.

☞It is confidently asserted that the present Legislature will repeal the Tonnage Tax.

☞The bill to arm the State has been killed in the House. Sensible!

☞St. Valentine's Day—Thursday next.

A wise man will speak well of his neighbor, love his wife, and pay for his newspaper.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at the farm house of Major Henry Wolf, in Hamilton township, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22d.

President,

MAJOR HENRY WOLF.

Vice Presidents,

George Flickinger, Frederick Wolf,
George Becker, George Davis,
William Young, Samuel Haner,
Jacob Sourbeer, David Null,
Lawrence Ouster, Andrew Baker,
Henry Lawrence, Edward Sourbeer.

Secretaries,

Samuel Brown, Joseph Wolf,
Jacob Hull, Washington Wolf.

Committee on Resolutions.—Frederick Wolf, George Davis, Jacob Sourbeer, William Young, Samuel Haner, David S. Peffer.

Resolved, That we this night renew our allegiance to the Government of the United States, and pledge our lives and sacred honor in maintaining the constitution, inviolate, as we received it from the hands of its illustrious framers.

Resolved, That we hold the Republican leaders responsible before high heaven and the world for dissolving the American Union. That by their unceasing and unrelenting crusade against the people of the South, they are about to plunge thirty millions of people into a civil war.

Resolved, That we cherish the most friendly feelings toward our brethren of the South, and are not insensible of the many grievous wrongs perpetrated against their local institutions, by the people of our section of the country. That we shall do all in our power, by word and deed, to restore unto them their just and equal rights under the constitution. So far as our State is concerned, we hope in the intelligence of our General Assembly that the many petitions flowing in upon them from all parts of the State, will force upon them the plain necessity of removing all laws from our statute books in conflict with the constitution, and to enact others permitting Southern men to pass to and fro with their property.

Resolved, That we are sternly opposed to the coercion of any Southern State by the federal government, as it would, in our opinion, precipitate us into war and bloodshed, and in the end would ruin both sides of the country. That if Mr. Lincoln attempts to subjugate the Southern people by force of arms, we shall regard it as manifestly a design, (under the control of Abolitionists,) to demolish the institution of slavery by civil war and insurrection.

Resolved, That the southern people interpret the Constitution as we do, and are but contending for their rights guarantied to them under it. That it is our duty to compromise, conciliate, and forbear with the South, and commence the work of re-uniting, instead of fanning the flame, by threats of "subjugation," "hanging," "northern power," &c.

Resolved, That we approve of the forbearing spirit of our much-beloved President in this hour of trouble, and believe that when the heat and excitement will have passed away, it will be considered by every lover of peace and order as the crowning act of his long and useful life, and history will tell upon its pages that civil war and bloodshed never came from the hands of the 14th President of the United States, James Buchanan.

☞The Southern Congress, at Montgomery, Alabama, has adopted the Constitution of the United States, with free trade and direct taxation.

☞Lent will begin on Wednesday next and continue forty days.

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult., at the Ev. Lutheran Parsonage, Littlestown, by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. HEZEKIAH BIDDLE of Adams county, to Miss SARAH A. C., only daughter of Isaac Worley, Esq., of York county.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. GEORGE W. KLEFAUVER to Miss SUSANNA KLEPPER, both of Franklin township.

On the 22d ult., in Petersburg, (Y. S.,) by the Rev. Mr. Seibert, Mr. SAMUEL COOLEY to Miss ELIZABETH STEVENS—both of this county.

At Chicago, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, J. THORNE CLARKSON, Esq., (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss ANNA S., daughter of the late John High, Jr.—all of Chicago.

At San Francisco, California, on the 4th of October last, Mr FRANCIS COOK to Mrs. JULIA RUTHRAUFF, formerly of Gettysburg.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. L. Gerhard, Mr. DAVID J. A. MELHORN to Miss SARAH BENDER, both of Adams county.

On Tuesday last, by Isaac Robinson, Esq., at Fairfield, Mr. WILLIAM SANDERS to Miss LUCINDA SINGLEY.

DIED.

On the 7th inst., in Oxford township, Mrs. MARY MARSHALL, of Revolutionary memory, aged about 94 years. May she rest in peace!

On the 3d inst., in Franklin township, Mrs. HARRIET, consort of Mr. Levi Pitzer, aged 37 years 4 months and 11 days.

On the 5th of October last, CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, daughter of Ephraim and Maria Moritz, aged 8 years 10 months and 4 days.

On the 4th inst., in Straban township, Mr. ADAM YEAGY, aged 84 years 9 months and 18 days.

In Emmitsburg, Md., on the 12th of January, GEORGE, son of Samuel and Mary Plant, aged 1 year and 8 months.

In Union county, Ohio, on the 11th ult., of diptheria, FLORENCE AMANDA, aged 4 years and 35 days; and on the 12th, of the same disease, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, aged 2 years—children of S. W. H. and R. Durboraw, formerly of Adams county, Pa.

At Carlisle, on Friday week, of consumption, Mrs. SARAH GIBSON, relict of the late Chief Justice Gibson, aged 70 years.

On the 30th of January last, JOHN ANDERSON, son of Wm. L. and Jane T. Rinehart, aged 24 days.

On the 5th inst., in this place, Mrs. HANNAH MARY, wife of Mr. J. Z. Hollebaugh, and daughter of Mr. Jacob Culp, aged 30 years 1 month and 3 days.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
Sober spirit hath flown from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God."

Communicated.

On the 31st of January, PETER FRANKLIN, son of John W. and Mary Ann Clapper, aged 2 years 1 month and 26 days.

Lay the sod lightly
Over his breast;
Calm be his slumbers,
Peaceful his rest;
Beautiful, lovely,
He was but given,
A fair bud on earth,
To blossom in Heaven.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 11, 1861.

Ashton Charles
Anthony W. D.
Brown Mrs. Mary 3
Bartz Wm. A.
Bowers A. J.
Baker Miss Harriet
Brook Miss Clarie
Bolin George
Baily Elizabeth
Baily Miss Maggie
Brady Mrs. Isabela
Bare Sarah
Bushey James C.
Butt Miss Anna Mary
Carey Andrew
Causeman J. H.
Easton Mrs. Paulin
Epley Peter
Getty M. C. 3
Graham Miss Sarah
Gates Rev. Geo.
Hoover Samuel
Hoffman John
Herr J. E.
Keller Wm.
Klepper Wm.
Lampe Rev.
Little Mrs. Margaret E.
Lane Timothy
Miller Mrs. Ann M.
McEvary T. A.
Martin John
McDonnald Jackson
May Mary W.
Mickley P.
McIlvain Andrew
Russ Alexander
Reck Mary
Reid Jno. W.
Stahl Samuel
Stevens David
Shaffer D.
Shriver Miss Marg't Ann
Spangler Peter A.
Spangler John
Sommer Hel